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GENERAL CLOUDON



General Cloudon of France is delivering speeches in the United States to help the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

FULL EDUCATION FOR ALL

Leader of British Labor Party Says Nothing Else Will Satisfy Members of the Organization.

Not until the fullest educational opportunities are opened to every child, irrespective of the income or circumstances of its parents, will the British labor party be satisfied, said Arthur Henderson, leader of that party, at a conference the other day. Mr. Henderson added that the labor party welcomed the new educational bill now before parliament as "at least an installment of long over-due reforms."

"The labor party," he went on, "means to break the vicious circle which binds ignorance to poverty and poverty to ignorance. It has demanded that every worker shall be paid a full living wage, and by a living wage it means one high enough to enable the worker's children to receive as good an education as the children of his employer. To those who say that an abundant supply of cheap juvenile labor is necessary to industry we answer: 'Hands off the children! They are the nation of the future!'"

Among the party's demands he named limitation of the employment of children out of school hours and compulsion upon local educational authorities to provide medical treatment for school children and adequate maintenance allowances.

Warns of Coal Mining Troubles.
"Work full time, work hard, and make no request for increased wages," is, in effect, the demand made upon every union miner of Illinois by the head of their organization, Frank Farrington, president of District No. 12 of the United Mine Workers of America.

At the same time Mr. Farrington demands that mine operators and owners stop what he calls the "damnable practice of paying premiums" over and above the wage scale fixed by a national joint agreement under the Lever act and ratified by the United States fuel administration.

There is trouble brewing, Mr. Farrington asserts, and selfish mine owners and operators, not the mine workers, are stirring it up. They will be to blame, he further tells the operators, if there is another "rebellion" among the miners, such as cut down production last year.

Combining Out Shipyards.
New draft regulations which will take from the exempt classifications thousands of men employed in shipyards are being prepared at Washington, according to Lieut. Col. J. S. Easby-Smith, representative of Provost Marshal Crowder, who visited Philadelphia investigating selective draft conditions.

The new regulations it is said are designed to place in military service men who are now exempt simply because they are working in shipyards and whose places can be taken by men in other deferred classes under the "work or fight" order. Actual shipbuilders and technical men will not be affected by the new rules.

German Wages Doubled.
According to the imperial statistical office, wages in Germany for both men and women workers rose by more than 100 per cent between March, 1914, and September, 1917. The rate of increase has risen still higher meantime. Wages sank temporarily in September, 1914, but have advanced steadily ever since. The rate of rise was highest between September, 1916, and March, 1917. The Berliner Tageblatt points out that:

"No opinion as to the actual value of this heavy increase in wages is properly to be deduced unless one is able to compare it with the increase in the cost of living."

WILSON'S EDICT STARTLES HUNS

Causes Panic in Banking Circles and on the Stock Exchange.

MILITARY CHIEFS CALLED

Supreme Command to Meet in Capital to Confer Upon Crisis Facing Nation and Plan to Raise the Military Age.

London, Oct. 17.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced a most unfavorable impression in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Publication of the reply was followed by a panic in Berlin banking circles and on the stock exchange.

The German supreme command, the advice state, will come to Berlin at the end of the week to deliberate on the mobilization and concentration of the national strength and the raising of the military age.

Blames "Fate" for Sea Murder.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague quotes Matthias Erzberger, Catholic leader and minister without portfolio in the German government, as expressing regret over the sinking of the Irish mail steamer *Lestater*, but declaring that it was "the hand of fate," for which Germany "could not be held responsible."

"The occurrence is exceptionally regrettable," Erzberger is quoted as saying. "I learned with deep sympathy of the disaster which has overtaken so many women and children. My attitude on such occurrences is well known. In 1916 I expressed regret over the many victims of the Lusitania. My regret is increased in this sad case to genuine pain. The hand of fate, for which we cannot be made responsible, has governed here."

Junkers Show Their Fear.

Copenhagen, Oct. 17.—Reform of Prussia's antiquated three-class franchise appears assured by the adoption unanimously of the following resolution by the conservative faction in the Prussian diet:

"In the hour of the fatherland's greatest distress, and in the realization that we must be equipped to fight hard battles for the integrity of the fatherland's soil, the conservative party of the diet considers it a patriotic duty to lay aside all internal conflict and be ready to make heavy sacrifices to attain the ends in view."

"The members of the party believe that a far-reaching radicalization of the Prussian constitution will not advance the welfare of the Prussian people, but are nevertheless prepared to abandon their opposition to the equal franchise in Prussia, in accordance with the latest decision of their friends in the house of lords, in order to assure a harmonious front against the outside world."

Reichstag Session Postponed.

Basel, Oct. 17.—Advisers from Berlin say that the president of the reichstag has postponed the sitting which was to have begun today.

The German socialists have decided in view of the general political situation, not to oppose Prince Maximilian of Baden retaining his post of chancellor.

Prince Maximilian has made a statement to the party leaders in the reichstag concerning his famous letter to Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, which showed that Prince Maximilian was a firm supporter of the German reigning family and the pan-Germans.

Prince Maximilian did not deny the letter but said he had repeatedly expressed himself in 1917 and 1918 in favor of a categorical declaration on the subject of Belgium, Prussian electoral reform and the proper carrying out of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

READY TO WRECK CATHEDRAL

Germans Had the Pillars of the Quentín Edifice Prepared for Bombs.

Paris, Oct. 17.—When the allies' troops entered St. Quentin they found that every pillar in the cathedral there had been excavated at the level of the ground preparatory to the placing of explosives under them, according to La Liberté. The rapidity of the allies' advance prevented the Germans from carrying out their plan to destroy the edifice.

PRESIDENT HSU INAUGURATED

New Chinese Executive Takes Office and Holds a Reception.

Peking, China, Oct. 17.—Hsu Shi-Chang was inaugurated president in the presence of members of the cabinet and of the parliament. A reception followed at which members of the diplomatic corps tendered their congratulations. The press was not represented at the reception.



YANKS CAPTURE GRANDPRE AND DRIVE FORWARD

Americans Make Substantial Gains on Both Sides of the Meuse.

FACE STUBBORN RESISTANCE

Batter Another Breach in Kriemhilde Line in Region of St. Georges—Enemy Fighting With Utmost Desperation.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Substantial gains on both sides of the Meuse against stubborn resistance by a reinforced enemy was reported by General Pershing.

With the American First Army, Oct. 17.—Plunging through belts of German wire in the face of showers of hand grenades, the men of the First army have mopped up Grandpre, crossing the pass through the Argonne, and are pushing on. Captured German orders stated that Grandpre must be held at all costs.

A new Prussian guard division was encountered in this fighting, making a total of 20 such divisions encountered since the beginning of the American offensive.

Rapid Work by Yanks.

At the start of the present phase of the assault, the Americans jumped off at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and gained their first objective at some points with great alacrity.

In many cases there was only slight opposition, due to the deadliness of the Yankee artillery fire.

In the region of Cunel and Bois de Forêt, the Germans used "clackers," which made the same sound as machine guns. These machines led astray our troops searching for the machine-gun nests. This was especially the case when the clacker boxes were located behind the doughboys.

South of the Aisne the Americans are digging in.

The Americans have captured St. Juvin heights and have advanced northward from them. Two hundred and forty prisoners were taken. (St. Juvin is just east of Grandpre.)

Batter Kriemhilde Line.

Americans are battering another breach in the Kriemhilde line in the region of St. Georges. The enemy is fighting with the utmost desperation. A break between the Aisne and Meuse rivers means collapse of the entire German front in this sector.

Should the Americans break through here the enemy's left flank would be shattered, and the effect would probably be felt all along the line which has been shoved back by recent assaults of the allies farther north.

Buzancy is under American shell fire. Dun-sur-Meuse, Stenay and other big railway centers have been repeatedly bombed by our airplanes.

Harrying the Huns.

The way is being cleared for a further advance and the enemy communications are constantly being harried.

The Americans, steadily pushing on, are narrowing the avenue through which the Germans can withdraw. Rapid gains by the British and French to the northward make it necessary for the Boche to offer the stiffest resistance to the Americans in this region, to avoid being cut off by Pershing's men taking him in the rear.

There are no indications that the enemy is caving in before the Americans. If he does, it means the finish of the war will be on French soil, as communications between the German armies will be cut and they will be doomed.

Machinists of Kingston, Can., have established a nine-hour workday and a wage rate of 51 cents an hour.

MILLIONS LOST IN OIL FIRE

Great Northern Wharf Near Seattle Burns—Perils Huge Japanese Liner.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 17.—The Great Northern Railway company's oil wharf at Smith Cove caught fire and was reported to be a total loss. An enormous quantity of oil stored on the dock took fire and sent a burning stream into the water, endangering a huge Japanese liner. The loss was unofficially estimated at several million dollars.

LIEUTENANT LITTLE IS KILLED

Airplane Falls Out of Control From Considerable Height at Fulton, Kentucky.

Fulton, Ky., Oct. 17.—Lieut. Edward Little was killed here, and instructor K. C. Smith received serious injuries when their airplane fell out of control from a considerable height. The cause of the crash is not yet known.

12,966,594 IN NEW DRAFT

Number Registered September 12 Exceeds the Estimate of General Crowder by 187,836.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of 12,778,758 made by experts in the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Famous French Aviator Dead.

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—Lieut. Roland Garros, the famous French aviator, reported as missing, was shot down and killed, according to a Berlin message.

Buffalo Bill's Daughter Dead.

Cody, Wyo., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Irma Cody Garlow, daughter of Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), died here following an attack of influenza.

New Labor Department Division.

Establishment of a women's division in the department of labor, as authorized by congress, to develop policies and methods for a more effective use of women's services in war industries was announced by Secretary Wilson. Miss Mary Van Kleek is chief of the new division and will have as an assistant Miss Mary Anderson.

Defines Labor Ruling.

Manufacturers engaged in non-war industries or employing less than 100 workers will not be required to obtain their unskilled labor through the United States employment service under the ruling effective August 1, the department of labor announced. Railroad and farm labor also will be excepted from the ruling.

Movable Machine Shop.

A portable track welding outfit weighing less than 200 pounds which takes its power from trolley wires has been invented for small street railways that do not require elaborate equipment.

Government Orders Freight Cars.

Contracts for 70,000 freight cars, aggregating approximately \$300,000,000, have been awarded by the railroad administration, bringing the total number of cars contracted for delivery this year to 100,000.

This is the largest single order for freight cars ever let. Together with orders already placed, the contracts awarded today make up a railroad rolling stock-building program, which will shortly be under way, of \$325,000,000, including \$80,000,000 for 1,025 locomotives ordered two days ago.

Women Shipbuilders.

In nearly all the shipbuilding plants in England and Scotland women are employed in large numbers. One plant alone employs more than 6,000 women.

BRITISH NOW IN LILLE SUBURBS

Belgians Within Mile of Important Railway Center of Thielt.

ALLIES ADVANCE UNCHECKED

Petain's Forces Enter Ayr Romance in Drive for Important Railway Junction—Hun Armies to Quit Brussels.

British Army Headquarters in Flanders, Oct. 17.—Belgian cavalry was reported to be within a mile of the important railway center of Thielt. That town is only about 15 miles southwest of Ghent.

British patrols have entered the southwestern suburbs of Lille.

French forces captured the village of Ayr-Romance, within a mile of the important railway junction of Rethel, in the Champagne, the war office announced. The French made some further progress north of Sissonne, while between Sissonne and Rethel they repulsed a violent enemy counter-attack near St. Germainmont.

To Quit Brussels.

Paris, Oct. 17.—A high German functionary in Belgium declared on October 9 that German occupation of Brussels would end, at the latest, within 15 days, according to reliable information received in London, says the correspondent of the Echo de Paris.

All the civilian population along the Belgian coast has been moved back out of the country and British aviators are said to be reporting fires over a vast area.

Allied Wedge Goes Deeper.

The German extreme right wing is being threatened more and more as the allied wedge in Flanders is driven deeper. The enemy resistance seems to be slackening in Flanders, and it is believed that important assaults may be seen within a few days.

Already the advance of the allies is from two and one-half to five miles on a 30-mile front.

On the right the British hold Menin and Werwicq and he Courtrai almost within their grasp. The evacuation of the great industrial centers of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing seems inevitable as the result of the gain.

Twenty Miles From Dutch Frontier.

On the left the Belgians are approaching Thourout, only 12 miles from Bruges and within 20 miles of the Dutch frontier.

There are signs that the Germans realize the days of their occupation of Belgium are numbered. They already have begun the work of destruction in western Belgium. It is understood Bruges and Ghent are to be evacuated soon.

Allies Rushing On.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 17.—Menin has fallen. Allied troops are a mile east of Roulers and advanced patrols are, according to latest reports, within a mile of Courtrai. The Lys river seems to have been crossed between Comines, which has been captured, and Darneton. Reports indicate that another crossing of the Lys has been effected at Werwicq, although this has not been confirmed.

South of the zone where the mud-spattered allied troops fighting their way forward through the rain and the mist and over sticky ground the enemy has begun a withdrawal. His troops are being moved backward from Point-a-Vennin and Berclau and from the Rollegem front. Here British patrols have reached the outskirts of the town of Neurchin.

Battle in Deep Mire.

Everywhere the Germans are fighting rear guard actions, with large numbers of men involved in the struggle. The battle is being fought in a continuous rain, which makes the fighting increasingly difficult. Troops storming ahead lose their footing in the ooze, some sinking in as far as their knees. The wounded returning from the front are plastered with mud.

Cuene has been stormed and taken and the Belgians have captured Bevern station. They are east and north of the Bevern canal and are before Iseghem.

Gains have further turned the German lines both north and south of the area under attack and the enemy retirement reported from the southward is the result.

Greater Withdrawals Expected.

Further withdrawals on a broad scale may be expected unless the weather continues so bad as to prevent further advance. The enemy is showing signs of great nervousness and more fires and explosions are reported.

Elsewhere along the front other British forces are gaining ground, but their progress has been merely to straighten the lines and to carry out consolidating operations in advantageous positions.

Enemy defenses of great strength

LADY LETHBRIDGE



Lady Lethbridge is one of England's many titled women who are giving all their time to Red Cross activity.

CREATED ARMY OF WORKERS

Remarkable Increase in Number of Men Employed in United States Shipyards.

Less than a year ago there were not 45,000 men employed in American shipyards. Today there are more than 300,000 skilled mechanics and laborers engaged in building ships and 250,000 more employed in making the engines, boilers, winches and other machinery necessary to equip them.

This tremendous expansion by which the United States hopes to put into service a new merchant marine that will rival the trading fleet of any nation in the world has been accomplished in methodical fashion, without any "loss and feather," but achieving a result that industry long will regard as one of the most brilliant victories of the war. It has been brought about by the shipping board through recognition of the principle that untrained men can become skilled workmen only through competent instruction. One of the first tasks of the shipping board therefore was the creation of a division of education and training, which has supervised the establishment of training centers and the development of instructors among the foremen and superintendents.

War Badges for Workers.

The war labor policies board, on recommendation of Secretary of Labor Wilson, has authorized the issuance of a war badge as an insignia of distinction for industrial workers.

War badges will be awarded to civilian workers employed for at least four consecutive months in government war industry.

No Limiting of Production.

Roger Babson, who is one of the most reliable advisers of labor in the United States, gives good advice when he says: "Workmen should have their right in red to collective action, including collective bargaining. In a very real sense they should be made partners in the business with a share in the profits and, at least along certain lines, a share in the control. But there must be no limiting of production, no reduction of the efficiency of the skillful and hardworking men to the plane of the shiftless and inefficient." It remains for the laboring men of every craft to see to it that individual initiative is not lost through the limiting of individual production.—Houston (Texas) Post.

Skilled Workers in Demand.

An urgent appeal for skilled workers, including electricians, volunteers, welders, blacksmiths, toolmakers, sheet metal workers, carpenters and cabinet makers, has been issued by the airplane department.

Skilled men in these trades are needed at once to speed up the production of airplanes in factories all over the country. Men between the ages of eighteen and forty, especially high-school and technical graduates, as well as gas-engine experts, chauffeurs and the like, are in great demand, and will be given immediate employment.

Men in the present draft will be inducted provided they were not in the registration of last June 5.

were encountered during the day by the British. There were wire entanglements of great depth and innumerable pill boxes which had to be reduced.

Boat Sunk by Warship.

New York, Oct. 17.—The British freight steamship Port Philip, outbound, was sunk in a collision with a United States war vessel off Swinburne Island in the lower bay. The Port Philip's crew of 50 men was saved.